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THE GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION PAVES THE WAY FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE PEOPLE

HO CHI MINH

Article written for the *Pravda* on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Great October Revolution

TOGETHER with the people of the Soviet Union and the working people throughout the world, the Vietnamese people are commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution with great enthusiasm.

In the high tide of their current resistance to U.S. aggression, for national salvation, being firmly determined to defeat the U.S. aggressors and build socialism successfully in their country, the Vietnamese people, gratified and confident, enthusiastically turn their thoughts to the Soviet Union, native land of the great Lenin and the glorious October Revolution.

Like the radiant sun, the October Revolution has illumined the five continents, awakening millions and millions of oppressed and exploited men and women all over the earth. Never before in human history has there been a revolution with so great and so deep a significance.

The October Revolution was the first victory for Marxists and Leninists, theorizing a big country, the Soviet Union, which covers one-sixth of the globe. It was the greatest victory of all time for the working people and the oppressed nations, under the leadership of the working class. It was the victory of the Bolshevik Party. The October Revolution used revolutionary violence to overthrow the capitalist class and the feudal landlords, to establish the working people's power and build a completely new society, a society without exploitation of man by man.

The October Revolution paved the way for the liberation of the peoples and the whole mankind, ushering in a new era of history, the era of transition from capitalism to socialism on a world scale.

Of the historical significance of the October Revolution, Lenin said:

"...We have a right to be and are proud of the fact that to us has fallen the good fortune to begin the erection of a Soviet state, and thereby to usher in a new era in world history, the era of the victory of the working class which is spreading in every capitalist country, but which everywhere is marching forward towards a new life, towards victory over the bourgeoisie, towards the dictatorship of the proletariat, and towards the emancipation of man from the yoke of capital and from imperialist wars." (1)

The world situation in the past 50 years has eloquently substantiated that prediction full of genius and foresight. In fact, a many tremendous revolutionary changes have taken place in the world since the October Revolution.

The Soviet Union, the first State with a proletarian dictatorship, has proved her extraordinary strength. Right in the first days of her existence, she not only crushed the counter-revolutionaries in the country but also defeated the armed intervention by 14 imperialist countries, and less than 30 years later completely defeated the German-Italian-Japanese fascists. Not only

did she defend the Soviet State but also contributed greatly to the liberation of many other countries, thus saving mankind from the yoke of fascism.

In spite of heavy devastation left by the war and immense sufferings and sacrifice, 20 million Soviet people were killed, 1,710 towns reduced to ruins and more than 30,000 factories wholly or partly destroyed, thanks to the correct leadership of the Party, the heroic efforts of the entire people, and the matchless valour of their struggle, the Soviet Union within a few years healed the wounds of war, continued the successful struggle for socialism, and has advanced to the stage of laying the material and technical foundations of communism. Today the Soviet Union has become a great industrial power with the most modern in the world. She was the first country to open the way to the conquest of the cosmos.

After the Russian October Revolution, the victory of the Chinese Revolution was also an event of tremendous international significance. That was a new, great victory of Marxism-Leninism in a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country of 700 million people led by the Chinese Communist Party. In less than 20 years, from a backward agricultural country heavily oppressed and exploited by foreign imperialists and domestic comprador capitalists

(Continued page 2)

BRILLIANT SUCCESSES OF SOUTH VIET NAM PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES DURING THE FIVE - MONTH 1967 SUMMER - AUTUMN CAMPAIGN

★ **143,000** Enemies (Including **68,900** G.I.s and Satellite Troops) Put out of Action

★ **1,400** Planes and Helicopters Downed, Destroyed or Damaged ◊ **3,100** Military Vehicles (Including over **1,200** Tanks and Armoured Cars) Destroyed ◊ **107** Warships and Motor-Boats Sunk or Damaged ◊ **50** Townships, Provincial Capitals and District Towns, Military Sectors and Sub-Sectors Attacked ◊ **180** Positions Razed

(Page 8)

HOW DID HANOIANS FIGHT AND WIN?

(Continued from page 5)



Our fighter-bombers in combat readiness

In an A.A. unit, everybody is at his combat post, even the cooks. Seeing that, the women of Village B, dispatch volunteers to prepare the soldiers' meals. The two village units appointed to help this unit soon organize a collection among their neighbours. In a few hours, rice, green vegetables, fish, and eggs have been gathered and a copious meal is soon ready for the combatants. During a pause, other teams of women bring hot tea to the

servants always present at their batters.

IN THE STRICKEN QUARTERS

On CT 25, the midday alert seems to draw to a close; the few enemy planes which have strayed into the heart of the city have been chased away after losing two, Van had a block of houses, makes a tour of his street—desert at this moment—which constitutes

Block 122 located in the very heart of a very crowded quarter. He is pleased to see that everybody stays alive by the clear defiance of the All of them, a shrill whistling is heard, followed immediately by a violent deflagration which sends him into a gulf. Rising immediately on his feet again, his eyes blinded by the dust, their mucous membrane irritated by the acridity of the dust, Van understand that the bandits have preferred to fire their rockets from a long distance rather than venture in the area over him. He quickly observes that a row of houses has been blasted by the explosion. Jumping over the branches of a tree which lies on the ground, Van dashes through fragments Van pulls out of a half-caved-in apartment a 19-year-old young girl horribly mutilated.

Other persons have arrived at the scene. They clear the entrance of the shelter where some persons remain stuck. In minutes, all the wounded receive first-aid care and are removed, and all blocked persons pass out. The bandits have been much facilitated because Van knows at his finger-tips the sites of the trenches and shelters of all the houses. Van withdraws, then another out of the area rendered dangerous by the presence of many delayed-action bombs.

At the Hoan Kiem district hospital, the social and air raid is suspended, the personnel is in full force, each at his post. After the first bomb explosions, mobile teams immediately rush to the scene to extinguish the fire and first-aid agents in various blocks in administering first-aid proceeding with a first selection of the wounded. The medical function without interruption far into the night; and so do the laboratories and administrative services, which have never been interrupted. Blood donors crowd the waiting room.

At the "Viet Nam—German Democratic Republic" Hospital where difficult cases

fall, especially since their crushing defeat in the dry season of 1966-1967. The "mobilization" had been stepped up even more to the visit to South Viet Nam of U.S. Defense Secretary, Ellsworth Bunker, in order to give the U.S. a chance for power within the puppet ranks, has resulted to the most brazen methods which made even the Americans shudder. The New York Times on October 15, 1967 disclosed that Bunker had been meeting with Thieu and Ky to deliver this terse dictat message: "You can no longer afford to be a pawn in the puppet clique right at the moment when Humphrey was trying to broadcast his plan to break the U.S. bid for preserving the U.S. in South Viet Nam."

The "mobilization" was accepted at this juncture to give some semblance of power to the puppet clique. Also to this end, during the night of October 27 and before it, Nguyen Van Thieu repeated again and again that his "new" government had to "a contact with Hanoi" and "a bombing pause in North Viet Nam."

According to *The Observer* in London, October 15, minister in the Saigon government, Mr. Bunker, looks more like a colonial governor than an ambassador.

That is what the American leaders call the "stability" of the Saigon regime. To them, the Saigon would also be independently the Saigon puppets, right on the day before their "inauguration," ordered par, to be mobilized, instead of more young men into the puppet army and exact more resources from the people. This is a no-doubt move because they had long been overruled by feverish forcible conscription to compensate for the losses of their U.S. masters and their own on the battlefield.

This was nothing short of another act in the farcical legalizing of U.S. notorious lackeys, and actually amounted to the final blow to the discredited strawmen. Public opinion in Viet Nam and abroad has unanimously pointed to the deception and fraudulence of the so-called

out to recuperate the property of the stricken families and draw up the inventory before returning to their owners. C.B.U. has just been released by an American plane. Duyen, a member of the civil defense, seeing that the patient with his bandages, jumps out of his trench and puts the heavy concrete lid in its place as his occupants—a young mother—do not do it. Before he can return to his shelter, the first steel-pellet bombs explode, inflicting several wounds on him. He has not had enough strength to run towards a house on fire and to show his comrades the exact site of the shelter in which the patient is now taking refuge. On the stretcher Duyen hands over his duty to his assistant before coming to next morning.

AN 18-HOUR JOB DONE IN 9 HOURS

RESCUE OF THE WOUNDED

TEEL-pellet bombs have wounded children very much. Factors G. T. and workers. Drey, first-aid agent of the self-defense unit, courageously dashes towards the victim to rescue. Everybody tries to do the same, but after another out of the area rendered dangerous by the presence of many delayed-action bombs.

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These two actions of the U.S. and its puppets suffice to expose the nature of the farce being staged in Saigon. The mobilization of more manpower and material resources from the people is a no-doubt move because they had long been overruled by feverish forcible conscription to compensate for the losses of their U.S. masters and their own on the battlefield.

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES WIN REPEATED VICTORIES

THU DAU MOT: 3 U.S. BATTALIONS AND 4 PUPPET COMPANIES WIPED OUT AT LOI NINH (October 29 and 30)

helicopter gunships went up and sprayed thousands of bullets into the area just outside Saigon. "Commenting on this development, the U.S. press said: 'The fact that these shells were fired at 7 p.m. only three-quarters of a mile from the command post of the Viet Cong (P.L.A.F.—Ed.) apparently strike almost at will.'

MOKONG DELTA: 26 ENEMY TOWNS, DISTRICT TOWNS, PROVINCIAL CA-

PITALS AND AIRFIELDS ATTACKED: 460 ENEMY TOWNS PUT OUT OF ACTION IN 36 HOURS

According to *Giai Phong* Press Agency, in 36 hours, the People's Armed Forces (P.L.A.F.) fiercely attacked the enemy in the district town of Loi Ninh, which they held for a whole day. Delegated to the population, held a meeting to hail this victory. *Giai Phong* Press Agency reported.

The attack resulted in the total destruction of 3 U.S. battalions, and one company "pacification" team completely wiped out; 6 aircraft shot down or destroyed on the ground, 100 anti-aircraft dumps demolished. Nearly 100 guns and a large quantity of military equipment were captured.

Between the midnight of October 28, the P.L.A.F. fiercely attacked a multi-battalion U.S.-puppet combat group stationed in the Loi Ninh airfield and the area east of it. After 3 hours of brisk fighting, the P.L.A.F. had the battlefields in their hands. They seized weapons and searched for enemy remnants till dawn. In co-operation with the infantry, they captured the commando training centre and the U.S. command post, and pounded the commando training centre and the U.S. command post.

People's Armed Forces took the initiative in launching fierce attacks, performing high exploits along Highway 9, in Quang Tri, Thien, on the Western High Plateau, in the provinces of Quang Nam, Thu Da Mot, Ba Tri, and Phu Bai.

The regular army and guerrilla forces, now concentrated, dispersed, attacked the enemy both in front and from behind. They struck at the enemy everywhere—in their rear or along communication lines, wiped out the commando training centres, assisted the people in breaking the enemy's grip and recorded outstanding successes.

People's Armed Forces developed as never before, which enabled the South Viet Nam people and armed forces to overturn the South Viet Nam in eight days of continuous fierce fighting.

People's Armed Forces

attacked the U.S. command post, and pounded the commando training centre and the U.S. command post.

All told, one American infantry battalion, one American artillery battalion, one American armoured battalion and part of a mechanized unit, a U.S. puppet Division 5, and the puppet commando units trained and commanded by the U.S. aggressors, were wiped out.

The People's Liberation Armed Forces hit hard, accurately and repeatedly at big bases of the enemy, like the one in Con Tin, Dien Bien Phu, Phu Bai, Da Nang, Chu Lai, Plei Me, etc. They overran and destroyed the commando training centres in eight days of continuous fierce fighting.

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143,000 Enemies (Including 68,900 G.I.s and Satellite Troops) Put out of Action

SOUTH VIETNAM PEOPLE'S BIG VICTORIES IN THEIR INITIATIVE AND RELENTLESS OFFENSIVE

In the wake of the recent victorious Winter-Spring, Summer-Autumn this year witnessed other resounding victories of heroic South Viet Nam, which have elicited a rousing acclamation from our people in the whole country.

On the military plane, this year's Summer-Autumn brought to bolder relief the critical situation of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen now in a blind alley. The most striking feature of this period was that the enemy's passivity became all the more apparent. Since the failure of *Junction City* Operation the American aggressors had not been able to launch any major offensive. Their operations were of small size and of a defensive nature only. Despite their efforts they could not ward off the hammer blows of the South Vietnamese people and armed forces who, impelled by their patriotic fervor, raged on and on. Whether it was in Cuan Tri-Thien, Thanh or in the Mekong Delta, blows continued to rain on them, and the stiffer their resistance the harder the blows. Not only all their operations were foiled but also commanding posts and nerve organs were repeatedly attacked and sustained heavy losses.

Their mobile forces were dangerously dispersed and many of their units were badly battered. General W. Westmoreland and his staff had to dispatch whole divisions and brigades, particularly to the 1st Tactical Zone, thus making a mess of their own strategic deployment on the battlefield.

The morale of American, satellite and puppet troops was on a steady decline. Monthly desertion rate in the puppet army was put at tens of thousands. The puppet army could no longer cope with the tasks assigned to it by the U.S. As for the American army, war weariness, fear and anti-war acts were on the increase.

The U.S.-style "pacification" ploy was broken again and again, despite the commitment of nearly 80 puppet main force battalions and a great number of American and satellite units. Many "pacification" groups or teams were wiped out. The enemy were unable to establish their rule in "pacification" areas. In other areas, it continued to fall to pieces.

Meanwhile, the liberated areas were firmly maintained and steadily broadened.

THE successes of the South Viet Nam people and armed forces in this year's Summer-Autumn by far outstripped those of the corresponding period last year. They were much more important than those recorded in Winter 1966-Spring 1966 and, in certain respects, outshone those of the Winter 1966-Spring 1967 period. The total enemy casualties in this year's five-month Summer-Autumn period topped that of the Winter 1966-Spring 1967 period. The total number of men, American and satellite casualties registered a sharp increase of over 60 per cent, or 25,900 men more. American casualty figure alone and the amount of war materials destroyed were equal to that of the Winter 1966-Spring 1967 period, while the number of attacks on the enemy's rear area and that on the enemy's bases and headquarters in urban areas respectively doubled and trebled.

This year's Summer-Autumn marked an outstanding advance of the South Vietnamese people and armed forces in their struggle. They found expansion in the powerful proportion of their initiative, relentless offensive on all battlefields, in the quick growth of the three kinds of people's armed forces, and lastly in the flexible, creative, diversified and effective application of various methods of fighting of people's forces. The main forces, the regional army and local armed forces, as well as the people co-ordinated their actions on each battlefield and on different battlefields. This accounted for the serious losses they inflicted on the enemy.

(Continued page 7)

DURING the five-month Summer-Autumn campaign period, the heroic South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces (P.L.A.F.) and people kept the initiative in attacking and counter-attacking the U.S. and puppet forces on all battlefields, and won many glorious victories, *Giai Phong* Press Agency reported.

Citing still incomplete figures, *Giai Phong* Press Agency said that during the period under review the P.L.A.F. wiped out more than 143,000 enemies including 63,400 G.I.s and 5,500 satellite troops.

The number of enemy units wiped out comprised 14 infantry battalions and 140 other units, including 1 U.S. engineering battalions including one U.S. 6 motorized units including 2 U.S. battalions, 145 companies and 271 platoons in 100 companies, 70 U.S. platoons and 2 satellite companies, and 38

"pacification" groups.

The P.L.A.F. shot down or destroyed on the ground more than 1,000 aircraft, destroyed or damaged 3,100 military vehicles including 1,200 tanks and armoured cars and 24 military engines and 39 military vehicles, sank or heavily damaged 107 ships and motor-boats.

They powerfully attacked whole networks of enemy positions, military bases, and important communication lines.

They rased to the ground nearly 180 positions, 50 military sectors and sub-sectors in provincial capitals, sectors in districts, and 1,000 houses. They blew up nearly 120 bridges, and set ablaze 52 petrol storage tanks containing altogether 25 million litres. They also seized thousands of firearms and destroyed hundreds of heavy guns.

The number of enemy troops wiped out in this Summer-Autumn campaign is bigger than that of the

seven-month Winter 1965-Spring 1966 campaign and more than twice compared with the Summer-Autumn campaign of 1966. The number of G.I.s wiped out nearly equalled that in the Winter 1966-Spring 1967 offensive.

The quantity of war means destroyed in this period nearly equalled that destroyed in the last period.

The P.L.A.F. launched 35 attacks on 18 enemy airbases, destroying 810 aircraft and wiping out nearly 5,700 enemy troops including 5,174 G.I.s.

These brilliant victories prove that the South Viet Nam armed forces and people firmly held the initiative on the battlefield, launched powerful attacks on the enemy outside their positions and made deep thrusts into their rear areas, and attacked both the communication lines and their bases.

All the 3 kinds of people's armed forces have made remarkable progress in all areas.



Aircraft hunters of the Tay Ninh regional armed forces

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES WIN REPEATED VICTORIES

THU DAU MOT:

3 U.S. Battalions and 4 Puppet Companies Wiped Out at Loc Ninh (Oct. 29 and 30)

SAIGON:

"Independence Palace" Pounded during a Reception to Fete Thieu and Ky's "Inauguration" (Oct. 31)

MEKONG DELTA:

26 Posts, District Towns, Provincial Capitals and Airfields Attacked in 36 Hours

(PAGE 7)